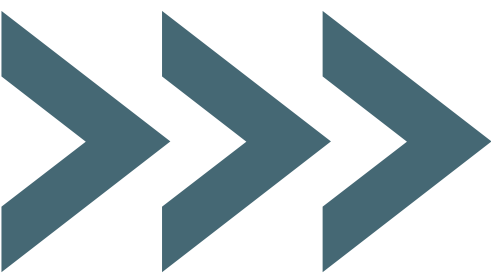


European Parliament Elections 2024

Developments in Italy





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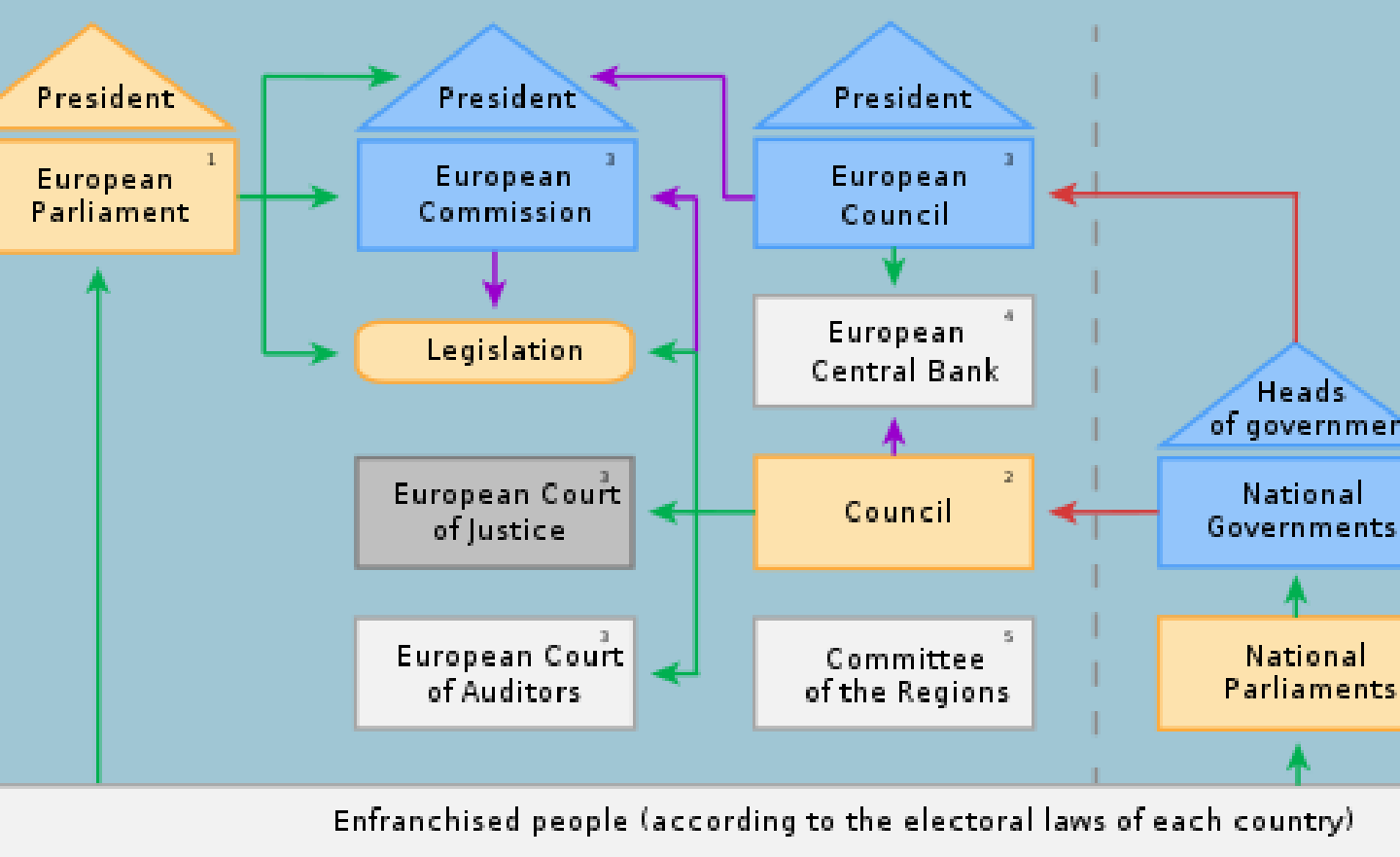
**Italian EU
Elections**



01

The **2024 European Parliament election** is scheduled to be held on 6 to 9 June 2024. This will be the tenth parliamentary election since the first direct elections in 1979, and the first European Parliament election after Brexit, therefore without the participation of the United Kingdom anymore.

This term's election is expected to be one of the more contentious elections in the history of the European Parliament given the rise of far right parties in polling. The EPP in particular has raised eyebrows given its efforts to charm parties in the ECR to create a broad conservative block that could upset the long standing balance which has seen the EPP share power with the center-left S&D and the centrist Renew Group.



█ Legislative branch → elects / appoints / decides
█ Executive branch → membership
█ Judicial branch → proposes

1: European elections take place every 5 years
 2: State chamber: Convenes in varying composition depending on the policy. Each member state is represented by the respective minister.
 3: Each member state is represented by one member.
 4: Composed of representatives of the national central banks.
 5: Consists of representatives of subnational legislative bodies.

02

- Directly-elected EU body with legislative
- It is directly elected by EU voters every **5 years**.
- 705 MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)
- The number of MEPs for each country is roughly **proportionate to its population**, but this is by degressive proportionality: no country can have fewer than 6 or more than 96 MEPs and the total number cannot exceed 705 (704 plus the President).
- MEPs are grouped by political affiliation, not by nationality.
- The President represents Parliament to other EU institutions and the outside world and gives the final go-ahead to the EU budget.
- **Location:** Strasbourg (France), Brussels (Belgium), Luxembourg
- It takes place in 27 countries



03

There is no uniform voting system for the election of MEPs; rather, each member state is free to choose its own system, subject to certain restrictions:

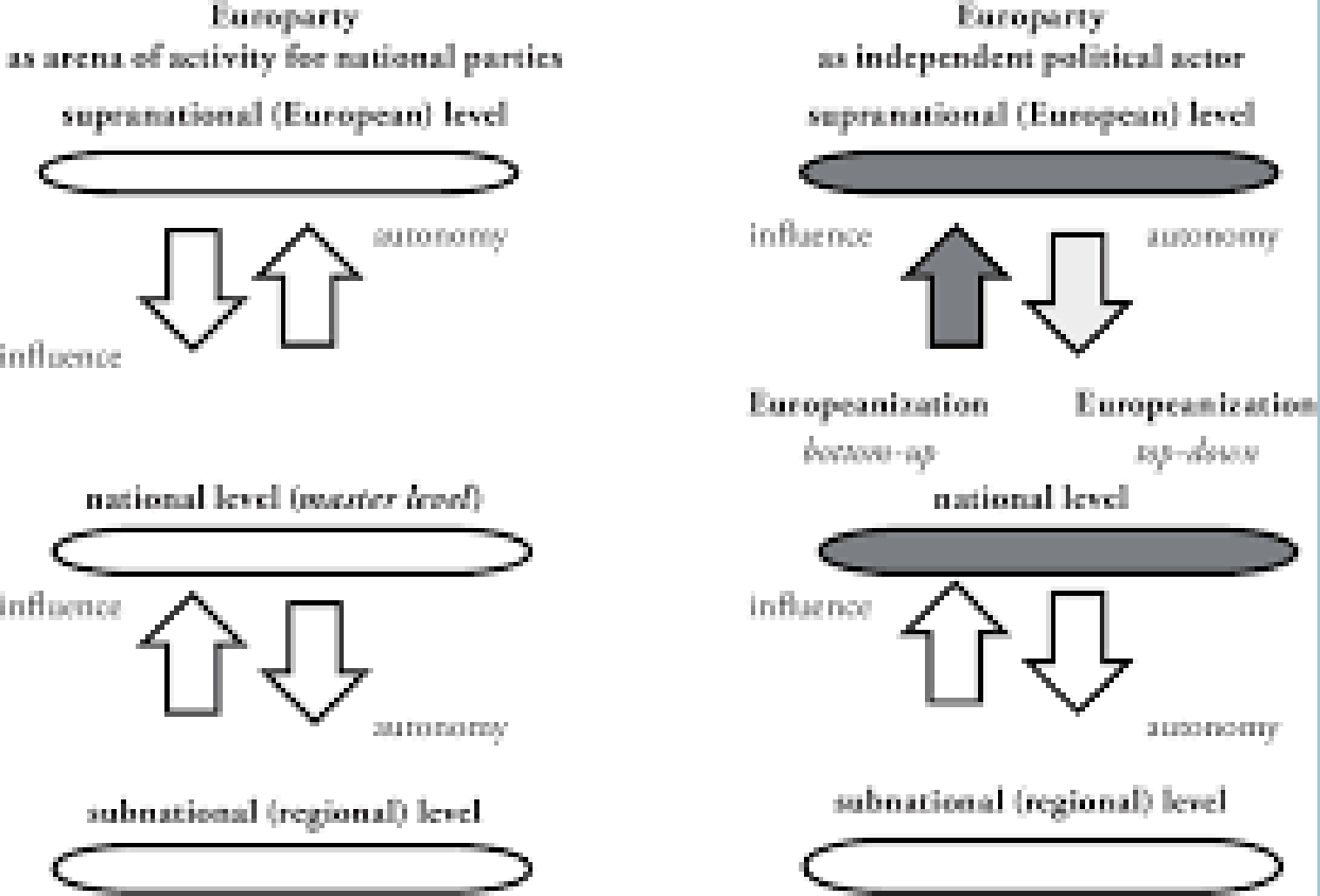
- The system must be a form of proportional representation, under either the party list or the single transferable vote system.
- The electoral area may be subdivided if this will not generally affect the proportional nature of the electoral system.
- The electoral threshold, if there is any, may not exceed 5%. From the 2024 election there might be a minimum threshold of between 2% and 5% for constituencies with more than 35 seats, if the Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2018/994 of 13 July 2018 is approved by all EU states in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements



- Germany, Italy and Poland use a different system, whereby parties are awarded seats based on their nationwide vote as in all of the states that elect members from a single constituency; these seats are given to the candidates on regional lists. With the number of seats for each party known, these are given to the candidates on the regional lists based on the number of votes from each region towards the party's nationwide total, awarded proportionally to the regions. These subdivisions are not strictly constituencies, as they do not affect how many seats each party is awarded, but are districts that the members represent once elected. The number of members for each region is decided dynamically after the election, and depends on voter turnout in each region. A region with high turnout will result in more votes for the parties there, which will result in a greater number of MEPs elected for that region.



04



Europarties are political organizations at the European level that bring together political parties from different European Union member states.

Key points about Europarties include:

- Cross-border cooperation
- Representation in the European Parliament
- Funding and support
- Recognition and regulation

Some well-known Europarties include the European People's Party (EPP), the Party of European Socialists (PES), the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE), the European Green Party, and the European United Left/Nordic Green Left (GUE/NGL). Each of these Europarties represents a broad spectrum of political parties with similar ideologies across the EU.

It's important to note that while Europarties are a crucial element of European politics, they are distinct from national political parties, and their primary focus is on EU-level issues and policies



05

Some key points related to Italian EU elections:


- European Parliament Elections
- Number of Italian MEPs
- Italian Political Parties
- Role in the European Parliament
- European Political Groups
- Influence on EU Decision-Making

Italian EU elections are an integral part of the democratic process within the European Union, allowing Italian citizens to directly participate in the selection of their representatives in the European Parliament and, by extension, to shape EU policies and legislation that affect their country and the broader EU community.

The 2019 European Parliament election in Italy were held on 26 May 2019, electing members of the 9th Italian delegation to the European Parliament as part of the European elections held across the European Union.

- The party-list proportional representation was the traditional electoral system of the Italian Republic from its establishment in 1946 to 1994, therefore it was also adopted to elect the Italian members of the European Parliament (MEPs) since 1979.
- Two levels were introduced: a national level to divide the seats among parties and a constituency level to distribute them among candidates in open lists. Five constituencies were established, each including 2–5 regions and each electing a fixed number of MEPs. At national level, seats are divided between party lists using the largest remainder method with Hare quota. Seats are allocated to parties and then to their most voted candidates.
- In the run-up to the 2009 European Parliament election, the Italian Parliament introduced a national threshold of 4%. An exception was granted for parties representing some linguistic minorities as such lists can be connected with one of the major parties, combining their votes, provided that those parties reach the 4% threshold and that candidates from minority parties obtain a sufficient number of votes, no less than 50,000 for the main candidate.

- In 2014, the governing Democratic Party (PD) of Prime Minister Matteo Renzi won the election with 40.8% of the vote and 31 seats, followed by the Five Star Movement (M5S) with 21.2% and 17 seats and Forza Italia (FI) with 16.8% and 13 seats
- In March 2019, Nicola Zingaretti was elected secretary of the PD.[9] In April, Zingaretti presented a special logo for the election, including a large reference to "We Are Europeans", a manifesto launched by Carlo Calenda; and the symbol of the Party of European Socialists (PES).



**Thank You For your
attention!!**

